

PUBLIC LEADGER



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MAYSVILLE, KY.

(COUNTY SEAT OF MASON COUNTY.)

Offers Extraordinary Inducements as a Location For a Plug Tobacco Factory.

CONDENSED SKETCH OF PAST HISTORY

A Review of Our Agricultural Surroundings, Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries, Societies, Churches, Schools.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO EVERY CITIZEN.

Professional and Prominent Persons—The Advantages of This Section of Country From a Matter-of-Fact Standpoint and the Future Outlook of Maysville Plainly Portrayed, Together With Its Growth, Progress and Public Improvements—Collected and Compiled Under the Auspices of the Board of Trade for "The Public Ledger" By Dwight J. Robbins of Erie, Pa.

OUR PURPOSE.

In the following pages we shall not go into lengthy details of river enterprise, of fulsome praise of individuals, but it is the purpose of the compiler to present in a convenient shape for preservation, and in as brief a manner as is consistent with an intelligent description of the facts, (yet with) so inexpensive and easily mailed as to be sent far and wide by the promoters of this section) a sketch of our advantages and surroundings which shall show forth to the world the undoubted superiority of our city, showing that our progressive men are ready to welcome any legitimate industry and that at the present time the Board of Trade is holding out special inducements for the establishing of a Plug Tobacco Factory in our midst, which we hope to have in the near future. Read these pages and refer them to the manufacturer and capitalist, as well as to those who seek after health, comfort, education and social advantages.

"It is not proposed to write much of the city's past history, however full it is of tender memories, of pleasing reminiscences, of high achievements and of noble enterprise; however replete with the heroism and the public heritage for noble men and saintly women, who have done their allotted parts and passed away to live only in their works that have not perished. The story of this glory is foreign to the purpose of this publication. Let the dead past bury its dead. Honoring it highly, cherishing it tenderly, accepting gratefully the lessons it teaches of moral and economical importance of education and business—let the present be laid aside. Let the present be grasped and so wisely wielded and worked that we may go forth and meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly hope.

The purpose of this extra is to exhibit in a condensed form, and with strict regard to the truth, the resources and advantages of the city as a place of residence and as a business mart. The object is to show accurately its railroad and river resources, religious, educational and industrial advantages, its banking and mercantile facilities, its hygienic and general attractions, extenuating naught and setting down nothing in exaggeration of the facts of the case. No moon-ridden words of recent usage to exaggeration, false statement and fallacious reasoning, to come back like an Australian missile weapon, with inevitable reactionary force, is here designed; but, on the contrary, with confidence even in such words as the truth gives, to say nothing of the power it ever carries, it is intended to give a plain, unvarnished exposition of our real condition and reasonable expectations.

Fortunately for us, we have a case that can stand upon its real merit—a case that is good in Court—requiring no artificial declarations, no labored plea or technical support.

MASON COUNTY.

The twelfth biennial report of the Bureau of Agriculture gives a very good, condensed synopsis of the formation and growth of Mason county, as well as Maysville, the latter having been written by John Duke Taylor,

and we use in the following article some of the facts contained in that report.

Mason county is situated in the Northern part of the state on the Ohio river. It was one of the nine counties formed before the state was admitted into the Union, having been organized in 1789 by the Legislature of Virginia. It is bounded on the North by the Ohio river, having a river boundary of eighteen miles; on the East by the county of Lewis; on the South by the counties of Fleming and Robertson; and on the West by Robertson and Bracken. The county is well watered and drained by its numerous streams and tributaries, the principal streams being Cabin, Hull, Kennedy's, Limestone, Beasley, Lawrence and Lee's creeks, which all drain the county on the North into the Ohio river; and the North Fork of Licking and its tributaries, Mill, Pommel, Bracken, Wells and Lee's creeks, drain the Central, Western and Southern portions of the county. This county has an area of about 220 square miles. The surface of the county along its water courses is hilly, and as you approach the Ohio river this feature of the topography of the county becomes very pronounced. Back from the streams, however, wide open wonderful tracts of level and very fertile lands. In the South-eastern part of the county the most fertile land is found; none, probably, in the state better.

The geological formation of this county is of the lower silurian and of that character recognized as the blue limestone, which is also composed of marine fossils, showing later life than those of Kentucky.

Most of the original unexcavated surface of timber has been taken from the lands of Mason county. The easy means for transporting it to market, the demands for domestic use and the great value of our lands have all contributed to denude the county of its timber, which at one time covered it so entirely. Diversified farming is engaged in to a considerable extent, especially in that section of the county in ready reach of the city of Maysville, which affords a good market for such production, and also the city of Cincinnati is in ready reach of much of the county for the marketing of the produce from the truck farm. The Ohio river bordering on this county for eighteen miles gives it good water transportation; it has no navigable streams within its borders, nor has it any capable of being made navigable by a system of locks and dams. The turn-pikes in Mason county are unexcelled by those of any other; and there are more than 300 miles of good roads kept up and maintained by the county. The county is also well traversed by railroads. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad runs along the entire length of its Northern boundary and the Kentucky Central, now owned and controlled by the L. and N. system, runs through the central portion of the county from South to North, giving the county the very best facilities for transportation. Good farm lands can be purchased at reasonable prices in Mason, depending upon location more than on the quality of the soil, good farm lands ranging from \$20 to \$100 per acre. The labor on the farm is mostly performed by native white and colored laborers, and they can be had for \$10 to \$15 per month and board. The staples of the farm here are corn, wheat, oats, hay and tobacco. The very finest White Burley Tobacco is grown in this county, this fact being the home of that most magnificent species of tobacco, and that staple is

produced in very large quantities. All the products of the farm are largely raised, and Mason county has an abundant surplus for market.

The educational facilities of this county are not equaled by those of any other county in the state. The common schools are very superior in this county and well supported, the regular school fund provided by the state is supplemented by a like sum raised by local taxation, thereby giving the county in each school district from seven to ten months of free schools each year. New and good schoolhouses have been provided in each school district within the past few years, and all the modern appliances for teaching supplied. The county also abounds with Churches, about all of the regular orthodox denominations being represented. According to the report of the eleventh census of the United States the county of Mason then had a population of 30,775.

ates a panic of improvement, investment and speculation, and then, having reached its highest possible reason, like a gigantic, gorgeous, brilliant soap-bubble, bursts into frothy nothingness. No one can inspect the improvements in this city without being convinced that there is a solid basis of endurance in the development—that the evolution is a natural and healthy one—and that its strongest and greatest manifestations have not yet been revealed. It has already immense cigar factory interests, factories that manufacture twist and smoking tobacco, plow factories, large cotton factory, harness and saddle manufacturers, brickworks, four large distilleries, furniture factory, pulley works, sawmills, planing mills, flouring mills, foundry and machine shops, and various other manufacturing interests as the following pages will show, and there is still room and many inducements for more to locate here.

The situation of this city is excellent in

east give the breathing space to the larger city of the future.

The great river line of the Chesapeake and Ohio, with two passenger trains daily and innumerable freights, the Louisville and Nashville, with four passenger trains daily, and a splendid national highway of the Ohio river, with regular Pittsburgh and Cincinnati packets, Pomeroy packets, and local craft connecting twice a day with all small towns within a radius of sixty miles up and down the river, give advantage for quick transit and low freight rates that are unequalled in the South and West.

The inducements held out for the location of manufacturing plants in our midst are the great natural advantages the city enjoys as the center of one of the richest agricultural communities in the state, cheap ground, moderate taxes, abundant fuel by river and easy access in every direction to the outside world.

As a market for corn, wheat, tobacco and garden products the city does annually a large business. Buyers from the East have lately located here, and vast quantities of country butter, eggs, hogs and other farm products have been shipped to the commercial centers of the East and North. The importance of the city as a horse market for outside buyers is also increasing. As the gateway of the Bluegrass region it must eventually become one of the great horse and cattle markets of the Southwest.

BOARD OF TRADE.

A Flourishing Organization Working For the Good of Maysville.

The old grand institution of Maysville has had beyond every and all others proven effective in concentrating for good the influence of her business men, and in developing her material resources and natural attractions, is the now popular Board of Trade, enrolled upon whose list of membership are the names of a vast majority of the city's most successful manufacturers, bankers, capitalists, publishers and prominent citizens in every walk of life, who realize the importance of concerted and industrious action upon the part of all interested in the progress and prosperity of the community at large, with the resulting benefits to themselves individually.

Our city has been too slow in realizing the need of such an organization, and it was not until February 25th of last year that a meeting was called and the Board of Trade became a permanent fixture. They have not attempted at any time to force an inflated growth upon us, but in a conservative and careful manner have considered every enterprise brought to their notice that has been intended for the advancement and growth of the city. Maysville is not booming—for which every real citizen of the municipality has cause to will have, cause for thankfulness—but she is pushing steadily forward in the race for substantial and permanent improvement, and anyone who will take into consideration her manifold advantages of geographical location, her climatic attractions, her railway and river transportation facilities, her growing importance as the gateway to the famous "Bluegrass Region of Kentucky," and, above all, the character of her population and local institutions, must perceive that although she will probably never rival Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, she has before her a magnificent future, and within her very grasp, easily secured by a moderate exhibition of public spirit and liberality towards newcomers, a degree of solid prosperity such as she has never hitherto enjoyed. In this connection it is pleasant to note that the Board of Trade has or can procure on exceptionally good terms several valuable building sites for manufacturers who will avail themselves of the opportunity to engage in business under exceptionally favorable conditions.

OFFICERS.

The following are the officers and Board of Directors: President—John Duffey. Vice-President—William H. Means. Secretary—Treasurer—William D. Cochran. Corresponding Secretary—H. C. Curran. Board of Directors—D. Pearce, Limestone Milling Company; E. H. Curran, Valley Pulp Works; J. W. Fitzgerald, Kentschroder Harrow Co.; Thomas A. Davis, Editor Public Ledger; C. M. Puffer, Wheelmaster; J. Barbour Russell, Bank of Hardwood Co.; John C. Adamson, Frank Owens Hardware Co.; Martin A. O'Fallon, The Office Hardware Co.; George T. Barbour, Bank of Hardwood Co.; E. H. Curran, Bank of Hardwood Co.; William H. Davis, Coal Dealer; Perry Frankel, "Dry Goods."

MAYSVILLE STREET RAILROAD AND TRANSFER COMPANY.

This company started a horse road in 1883, and in 1889 was purchased by the present Company, who immediately began preparations to change it to an electric line, that system having been installed in January, 1891. Numerous improvements have been made from time to time, and the Company now have a very complete equipment, with a track running through the city about four miles in length. The Company is officered as follows: President, A. M. J. Cochran; Secretary and Treasurer, R. A. Cochran; Directors, W. H. Cox, N. Cooper and W. H. Wadsworth.

WATER WORKS.

Until the year 1880 Maysville was without water works of any description. In that year a charter was granted to Louisville parties and the plant which is now one of which all our citizens are proud was established and conducted by them until May 1896, when Maysville capital became interested and the management was transferred to the present officers, as follows: Charles D. Pearce, President; A. R. Cooper, Secretary; J. D. Dyre, Treasurer; and Aug. Schaeffer, Superintendent. Mr. Dyre has charge of the business affairs of the company,—in fact being the Manager as well as Treasurer,—while Mr. Schaeffer attends to the pumping station. Mr. Dyre is a native of this county and is an experienced business man. As evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens we might say that he was the first Republican Assessor ever elected in Mason county, having been elected in November 1895. He has also held other public positions and has for years been identified with the interests of Mason county.

Mr. Schaeffer is an experienced Engineer and has been connected with the company in the capacity he is now serving for 18 years.

The water is pumped from the river direct to the reservoir, which gives a very high pressure, averaging 150 pounds. It has a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons, which is sufficient to last the city two or three days without pumping, but the company has provided two reserve pumps to be used in case of accident to the regular machinery, and as a result Maysville is never without plenty of water. There are 125 miles of mains and 82 fireplaces, the high pressure offering a more efficient protection and making the use of fire engines unnecessary.



POSTOFFICE-COX BUILDING-MASONIC TEMPLE

MAYSVILLE.

Maysville, the county seat of Mason county, on the left bank of the Ohio river, sixty-six miles above Cincinnati, is situated on the boundary line between the pastoral bluegrass lands and the mineral and timber riches of Northeastern Kentucky. Maysville is built at a point of great natural beauty at the foot of the bending hills, which curve with the sweep of the river, giving a view of six miles, shut out on the East by the blue highlands of Kincaid, and on the West by the river bluffs of Ohio and Kentucky. As the mouth of Limestone the place was famous in the early annals of the Ohio Valley, being the point of entry for immigrants desiring to reach the fertile interior of Kentucky. Simon Kenton was identified with the place as early as 1775, and in 1784 built a blockhouse three miles to the South, the spot where it stood bearing the name of Kenton Station to this day. Limestone was established as a town by the Virginia Legislature in 1787, one year before Mason county was formed, and it was from Limestone that John Pinner and his party migrated toward the first settlement at the town of Limestone, the future Cincinnati.

In 1798 the name of Limestone was changed to Maysville, in honor of John May, for whom the town of Maysville, twelve miles distant, was also named. Maysville was incorporated as a city in 1833, and in 1848 became the county seat after a bitter contest with its early rival, Washington. Wilson, the Scotch poet and naturalist, speaks of it in 1810 as a place of considerable trade, connected with the interior by good roads. This description holds good today. The towns of Dover, Germantown and smaller places to the West, Washington and Maysville to the South, Orangeburg, Lexington and others to the East, are all connected by daily stage lines with the city, over the fleet turnpike roads in the world. The Maysville and Lexington Turnpike, remarkable as being the first public improvement in the state and a source of bitter contention, winds up the hills from the city following the great trace where the buffaloes came down to the Ohio in vast herds to drink.

MODERN CITY.

During the last few years few of the cities in Kentucky have shown such remarkable growth and solid prosperity as exhibited by Maysville. The city has grown from 3,319 in 1890 to upwards of 5,000, which shows a very marked increase. It has entered upon an era of development in every direction, unfolding and strengthening steadily and rapidly, and many signs indicate that its progress has but begun—that the coming season will bring to it still greater improvement than any past year has seen. The recent growth is not like that sudden wild leap which Westerners call a "boom," which in a few weeks or months cre-

every way. It lies in the midst of a fertile country and is surrounded by fine farms, held by an industrious, intelligent and thrifty farming population. The surrounding region is one of the finest agricultural sections of the state. Mason is one of the richest and most productive of Kentucky's counties.

Maysville is a city of homes in which a large portion of the inhabitants own commodious residences, with plenty of breathing space. There is every inducement to the toiler, no matter how humble, to own a home, and it is a fact that as large a portion of the residents of Maysville own their own residences as is found in any other city in the state. Thus every man finds a vital interest in the place and takes an active part in its affairs.

The Public School system is unexcelled, a charter from the Legislature differing from any other city in the state, giving it particular advantages. The system comprises a High School, four Primary and two Colored Schools. In addition there are two private seminaries for young ladies and several small private schools. There is a general Public Library open to the schools and the general public.

Divided among the different denominations are eight white and three colored Churches and two Mission Churches. The Church buildings are all handsome and substantial structures, the greater part of them having been rebuilt within the past few years.

The city's twenty-five miles of pavement are lighted by gas lamps and 15 electric lights. An electric street railway, four miles in length, runs through the city from end to end, embracing in its route the County Infirmary and the spacious Fairgrounds a short distance beyond the corporate limits.

The gravity system of water-works is in use, with a capacity at the reservoir of two and one-half million gallons. There are 15 miles of pipe. The average pressure in the business section is 150 pounds, with 14 double fire hydrants. Destructive fires are an unknown calamity in consequence of the splendid resources for fighting fire that the great pressure of water affords.

The Volunteer Fire Department consists of four independent companies, number about 120 members, three alarm bells, with two hook and ladder companies, eight hosecars and 4,000 feet of hose. The efficient Police Department consists of a chief and five men.

A new Jail with the latest improvements, a Courthouse and an Almshouse comprise the public buildings.

A Public Park in the Fifth Ward and the City Park on the sloping hillside to the South-

1774 THE CITY LIBRARY. 1900 A PIONEER ENTERPRISE 1900

The Public Library in this city is in some respects a pioneer institution. It was established under the auspices of the "Mason County Historical Society"—the first institution especially designed for historical research organized on a sound scientific basis in the state of Kentucky. The library building—erected in part by a public subscription fund—is centrally situated upon a lot conveyed to the Society by the late James Wormald—the gift of real estate being accompanied by a bequest of \$80,000 from the same source. The city pays to the Library the interest of another fund of about \$3,000, and there are prospective bequests for its benefit which will probably carry the amount of this Library fund to \$80,000—possibly more. The Library is open to every citizen, but derives its chief value as an educational agency from the circumstance that it is practically an annex of the public school. Many years ago the Society organized the date of its organization by celebrating the centennial anniversary of General Simon Kenton's settlement of Mason county—the first celebration of the kind that had up to that time, taken place within the limits of the state. The celebration of the National Centennial, at Philadelphia, took place two years later. The leading participant in the celebration was Gen. Leslie Combs, of Lexington, who had been a distinguished soldier in the War of 1812, and was the last of the remarkable group of pioneers to which Kenton belonged.

Previously to the establishment of the Mason County Historical Society all organizations of this character—state or local—were short lived affairs, exciting little or no interest, making no collections, encouraging no researches, existing to no purpose, and dying obscurely and without sign. The success of this institution is largely due to the intelligent, active, and unflagging interest manifested from the outset by the Curator, Mr. William Dimmitt Hixon, in the collection and collation of historic material—books, pamphlets, public documents, private papers of every description, family correspondence, transcripts from public records, encyclopedias, works of reference, histories of the Civil War, biographies of military leaders—Federal and Confederate, etc., etc. The work that has been done in this direction can only be appreciated by those who are practically familiar with the difficulties of historical research. To the advance of education, to the professional man, to every well-trained "man of affairs," to editors, scholars, students, writers, and thinkers, not the least attracted to the Old Frontier City is its PUBLIC LIBRARY.

SHOT BY ONE MAN

Bodies of the Victims of the Kentucky Shooting Tragedy Prepared for Burial.

CORONER'S JURY RETURNS A VERDICT

Col. Colson Found Guilty of Firing the Shots That Killed all Three of the Unfortunates.

Capt. Golden, the Bystander Who Was So Badly Wounded, Is Still Alive and May Possibly Recover.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 18.—While the excitement of the bloody tragedy here has subsided, the affair is still the chief topic discussed. The post-mortems of the three victims were held and the bodies prepared for burial. The remains of Ethelbert Scott were shipped to Lexington, those of Luther Demaree to his home at Shelbyville, and Charles Julian to be buried here.

The coroner's jury selected to investigate the bloody tragedy found that Col. David G. Colson was responsible for the deaths of all three of the victims. It was established that he fired the first shot.

Colson lies in jail here, suffering much with his wounded arm, but in no danger of losing it. Colson cannot be released on bond, at least not until the grand jury has passed upon the case. Colson has retained James Andrew Scott, a democratic criminal lawyer of this city.

Capt. Ben Golden, the bystander who was thought to have been fatally hurt, is resting easy. Several Louisville surgeons are here watching his case, and he will be taken to Louisville to be operated upon to remove the bullet.

Should Capt. Golden survive, he will be an important witness against Colson. Golden was one of Lieut. Scott's friends. Golden has relatives who are expected to take up the feud, and it is freely predicted that this is not the end of the affair.

BATTLE WITH A BURGLAR.

Forteen Shots Fired and Only One Person, the Burglar, Hit, and Not Fatally Wounded.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 18.—Albert L. Hodge, a colored burglar, had a desperate fight with Sheriff Snow and two deputies at the residence of Mrs. Nathan Coleman, in Texas township. The thief was discovered by a neighbor, and the house was surrounded.

The negro made a dash out, and Deputy Clark as he fled, Clark's face was burned and his scalp grazed.

In the fight which followed 14 shots were fired before the burglar was killed. Hodge was hit twice and seriously, though not fatally, wounded.

Deputy Clark saved himself by dodging behind a tree in which he hid. Hodge was hit by the bullet from Hodge's weapon by accident. Hodge is 67 years of age, and a civil war veteran. He has served time for burglary.

Pension Bill Reported.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The pension appropriation bill has been reported to the house. It appropriates \$145,245,220. The appropriation for pensions for 1900 is \$144,000,000, and a like amount is recommended for 1901.

The number of pensioners on the roll at the end of 1900 is 1,000,000. The amount allowed during the year numbered 37,077.

Fire in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 18.—Fire early Thursday morning did damage to the five-story brick building Nos. 36 to 40 Woodward avenue, occupied by the Mutual Storage Co., Valentine Schroeder, confederator, and Robert P. Schneider, D. Sider, awning manufacturers, and the Diamond Printing and Co.

Boy Kills Himself.

Calhoun, Ga., Jan. 18.—Gus McCue, aged 19 years, was alone in a room at the home of a friend, shot himself through the head with a pistol. Mrs. Strickland saw the boy just as he fired and called to him to stop. He went the shot. No cause is assigned.

Two Senators Elected.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 18.—The legislature met in joint session and elected McLaughlin, from Mississippi, for the long term and Sullivan for the short term. Their certificates of election will be made out at once and forwarded to the recipients.

Removed From the Lynchers.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 18.—Will Morrison, charged with the murder of W. D. Coffman, at Springfield, two weeks ago, was brought here from Leavenworth county for safekeeping, because of threats of lynching.

Evidence of Fool Play.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 18.—The dead body of J. C. Cooney, of Louisville, Ky., was found on the beach here. There is evidence that the man was murdered for his money. He was a wealthy farmer.

Man Known to Atoms.

Elk Park, N. C., Jan. 18.—Lewis Buchanan, aged 29 years, while working in a mica mine, was blown to atoms by a premature explosion. One fellow-workman was injured.

Capt. Carter Seriously Ill.

New York, Jan. 18.—Ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, prisoner in Castle William, Governor's Island, pending his appeal from the sentence of a court-martial for the Savannah harbor frauds, is seriously ill.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

The House Will Vote on the Financial Bill on February 15—Philadelphia Resolution Adopted.

Washington, Jan. 18.—An agreement was easily reached in the senate to take the final vote on the pending bill fixing gold as the standard of value in the United States on February 15.

After several days of debate the drug-net resolution of inquiry regarding the conduct of the Philippine war was adopted. It was introduced by Mr. Hoar (Mass.) and practically was adopted as a general substitute of resolutions of a similar but less exacting character offered by Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Lodge. Beyond a vigorous speech by Mr. Pettigrew the resolution aroused no debate as it is within the discretion of the president to send or not to send any information requested.

The resolution offered by Mr. Hale (Me.) as to the seizure of the ship by the British authorities was adopted but only after a spirited debate and after the resolution had been materially amended. Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, made a sharp attack upon the resolution, but was rebuffed by his objections after it had been amended.

Mr. Teller (sl. rep. Cal.) then addressed the senate upon the financial bill until adjournment.

Deficiency Bill Passed.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The house members got into a heated discussion over the bill of the New York custom house by Secretary Gage, which lasted over two hours. The angry appropriation bill was then discussed for some time and then the urgent deficiency bill was passed with only one unimportant amendment.

OFFERED ONLY ADVICE.

The Man From Denmark Has No Credentials From His Government to Sell the West Indies.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Capt. Christman, Danish official, called at the state department to talk with Secretary Hay over the proposition that Denmark should sell the West Indies to the United States. The officer had no credentials and did not claim to appear in a representative capacity. He stated that he had studied the subject for many years and could claim to be an expert. Therefore, he appeared only to supply any information the department of state might desire on the subject of the Danish islands.

Secretary Hay thanked the gentleman courteously and promised that the department would avail itself of his offer if at any time it had occasion to look for information.

Window Washer's Good Fortune.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Patrick O'Donnell, a window washer and houseman at the Hotel Grace, Jackson boulevard and Clark street, has received positive assurances from Philadelphia that his claim to being the principal heir to the \$5,000,000 Ball estate of that city has been recognized, and that within a few days his share of the fortune, estimated at \$2,500,000, will be turned over to him under an order of the probate court. The estate has been under court management for eight years.

Roberts Case Decided.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Roberts committee came to a unanimous finding of the facts. There will be a majority report signed by seven members, favoring exclusion, and a minority report, signed by two members, in favor of seating and then expelling the latter two as J. P. Armand (dem.) and Littlefield (rep.). Democrats Lanham and Myers voted with the majority. The reports will be made to the house Saturday.

Fire on Board a Ship.

London, Jan. 18.—A fire broke out on the evening of January 15 in the cotton between decks of the British steamer Knickerbocker, which was en route to Antwerp on January 9 from Galveston. Holed were cut in the upper deck, through which the between decks were flooded. After several hours the fire was extinguished. The cargo in the first and second holds suffered considerably.

Thirteen Killed and Forty Injured.

Turin, Jan. 18.—It is now announced that 13 persons were killed and 40 others were wounded by the explosion of dynamite at Avigliano, 14 miles from here. The court of Turin and the Duke of Aosta have visited the injured in the hospital.

Three Fishermen Drowned.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 18.—The fishing steamer Grizzly, Capt. Sullivan, reports the probable drowning of three men, the crew of the Ruby Ann, a small schooner which was found off Whidby Island.

Capt. Stachee Charged.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Reports were issued formally detaching Capt. Stachee from the command of the Texas and assigning him to the head of the naval intelligence bureau.

Diplomatic Corps Entertained.

Washington, Jan. 18.—President and Mrs. McKinley entertained the members of the diplomatic corps at a state dinner at the White House. Covers were laid for 35 persons.

Andrew Johnson's Only Child Ill.

Greenville, Tenn., Jan. 18.—Mrs. M. J. Patterson, the only child of Andrew Johnson, is critically ill at her home there, and not expected to live. She is over 80 years of age.

Molnux Trial Nearing an End.

New York, Jan. 18.—The prosecution has practically closed its case against Roland R. Molnux, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams.

BOERS SURPRISED

British Troops Make a Dashing Forward Movement Fifteen Miles West of Colenso.

TRENCHES SHELLED WITH HOWITZERS

British Forces Crossed the River Meeting With Little or No Opposition From the Boers.

The Enemy Is, However, Holding a Fortified Position Five Miles Back From the River, Where a Fierce Battle Is Expected.

London, Jan. 18.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Spearman's farm, dated January 17, 9:20 p. m.:

The force marched westward on January 10. Lord Dundonald by a dashing movement occupied the hills above Potgieters drift, 15 miles west of Colenso, taking the Boers completely by surprise.

The same evening the infantry followed. Gen. Lytton's brigade crossed the river yesterday, and today shelled the Boer trenches behind with howitzers.

Gen. Warren's force is now crossing the river at a point above. He is not opposed, although the Boers are holding a position five miles from the river.

This news completely disposes of the statement that Sir Charles Warren's force went in the direction of Weenen, and it tends greatly to restore confidence to Gen. Buller's tactics. The supposition that he had divided his forces into three columns had given cause for anxiety. It is now seen that such a view was erroneous, as Gen. Buller's forces are concentrated.

In Cape Colony Gen. Methuen has made a demonstration in force, shelling the Boer works. Gen. Gatacre is skirmishing around Mooteno, and Gen. French has been throwing a few shells at the Boers at Rensburg. Col. Plumer is moving to the relief of Mafeking and Beuchuanaland. He is now in command of no less than 2,000 men. Mafeking is in a bad way; the siege is being pressed with determination, and the Kafirs are deserting because of unrelenting rain and the necessity of eating horse meat.

The Standard publishes an account of the assault upon Ladysmith on Jan. 18, which shows that the garrison was surprised and that several times the situation was critical. Out of a detachment of 30 Gordon Highlanders who surrendered every man was wounded, says the correspondent.

Curiously enough, this is the first mention of the capture of Highlanders. The Boer republic at Ladysmith was the heaviest counter stroke of the war.

Difficulties in Crossing the River.

London, Jan. 18.—A special to the Times from Spearman's farm, dated January 17, says: "The British column moved to Spearman's farm, beyond Springfield, on January 11. The difficulties in crossing the swollen river were great, the wagons being quite covered."

Fighting on the Tugela.

London, Jan. 18.—The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing late Wednesday evening, January 17, says: "Arrivals from Estcourt report that there was fighting on the Tugela today. The result is not known here."

Col. Plumer Heard From.

Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 15.—A dispatch by way of Beira, dated January 11, announces that Col. Plumer has arrived near Mochudi, about 100 miles north of Mafeking, with a portion of his forces from Tuli.

Gatacre's Warning.

Sterksfontein, Jan. 17.—Gen. Gatacre has warned the Boer commandant that if the forces are not removed, he must take their chance of being shot in the event of an attack. All is quiet here.

Buller Making Progress.

London, Jan. 18.—The Daily Mail has the following, dated January 17, from Pietermaritzburg: "News has been received that Buller is making satisfactory progress."

MAKING HIMSELF SOLID.

Gen. Wood Getting on the Right Side of the Havana Newspapers by Paying His Subscription.

Havana, Jan. 18.—The newspapers comment favorably upon the fact that Gen. Wood has subscribed for each daily newspaper and given instructions that the bills for the same shall be presented to him each month per mail.

The Diario de la Marina says: "It is the first time in the history of the island when a governor general has either taken or offered to pay a newspaper subscription."

Gen. Wood left for the province of Pinar del Rio, accompanied by Gen. Lee and other with their aides. His party is to inspect conditions in that part of the island and he will visit a number of the smaller towns and make a close personal examination, so far as the time limit of the journey will permit.

Unlucky Speculating.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The Matin Thursday says that it is rumored on the bourse that Roland R. Molnux, the husband of Anna Gould, has lost 3,000,000 francs by unluckily speculating.

NEWS IN KENTUCKY.

ALL FORMALITY OVER.

J. C. S. Blackburn Declared the Choice of the Legislature for United States Senator.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 18.—William Jennings Bryan addressed members of the joint legislature, and immediately afterward J. C. S. Blackburn was again elected United States senator. The chamber of the house of representatives was crowded more crowded than when Representative Nelson introduced Mr. Bryan. The latter was accompanied by J. C. S. Blackburn and Senator Gresham. Mr. Bryan proposed two laws that he hoped would be enacted in Kentucky. One was to make it felony for a corporation to contribute to campaign funds, and the other to prohibit betting on elections.

After Mr. Bryan's speech the hall was called which showed 130 present out of 135 members. The clerks of the respective branches read the journals as to the ballot, and the committee reported that Blackburn received 22 votes in the senate and 35 in the house, while Bradley received 12 in the senate and 41 in the house. Totals, 27 for Mr. Bryan and 53 for Bradley. The speaker announced that J. C. S. Blackburn, having received a majority of all the votes in each house, was elected to the senate to represent Kentucky. His last term expires March 1, 1901.

Senator-elect Blackburn was escorted to the hall and delivered a brief speech.

As soon as the speech was concluded both houses adjourned without transacting any legislative business.

TWENTY-ONE WITNESSES.

So-Called Tissue Ballots Being Investigated by the gubernatorial Board of Canvassers.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 18.—Twenty-one witnesses were examined by the gubernatorial board of canvassers, all of them being introduced by the democrats. Twenty of the witnesses testified in relation to the so-called tissue ballots for all of them being introduced by the democrats. The witnesses testified that the ballots used at the polls in the counties of Johnson, Knox and Magoffin counties were of no transparent a nature that the marks made by the voters upon them could be seen. In every instance, the Republicans upon cross-examination brought from these witnesses the statement that the vote of the various districts in which the tissue ballots were used, did not in the last election differ from the average vote at preceding elections.

Refused to Return to Him.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 18.—Harry Rinker, an insurance agent, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid. The deed was committed in the presence of his wife and child. For some time past Rinker and his wife have not been living together. When she refused to return to him he asked for a glass of water and took the acid. His last words were a farewell to his wife and child.

Limited to Six Per Cent Interest.

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 18.—In the case of the National Building and Loan association against H. L. Koltinsky, Circuit Judge Owen rendered a decision holding that the general rule of law is that the rate of interest on similar questions is that the amount of loan, with 6 per cent interest, is the limit in recovery by building and loan associations against borrowing members.

Bridegroom's Suicide.

Carlisle, Ky., Jan. 18.—Robert J. Carlisle, aged 34, of this city, committed suicide at his residence by shooting himself through the heart. He had been married about three months.

His cause is known. He had attempted self-suicide on Christmas day with morphine, but medical attention prevented death at that time.

Driven to Death by Drink.

Carlisle, Ky., Jan. 18.—Robert Taylor, aged 32 years, highly connected, committed suicide here. He had been on a spree for several days and went home at night, walked up stairs and shot himself through the body. He has been married but a few months.

Death of an Old Physician.

Flemingsburg, Ky., Jan. 18.—Dr. John T. Wall, aged 76, the oldest practicing physician in the county, died at his home in this city. He was a veteran of the Mexican war and was a brother of R. M. Wall, a commercial traveler of Cincinnati.

Losing Oil and Gas Lands.

Sterling, Ky., Jan. 18.—Leases on 15,000 acres of land are guaranteed in Menifee county, and as soon as the same number of acres are secured here active operation will begin in boring for oil and gas.

Demands Must Be Granted.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 18.—Street railway forces have refused to accept the answer of the company to their demands, and unless all demands are granted they say they will strike.

Pell Dead From Heart Disease.

Madisonville, Ky., Jan. 18.—Mrs. Martha Treves, aged 69 years, living 12 miles north of this place, on the L. & N. pike, went to a spring to get water and fell dead. Heart disease.

An Old Twin Dead.

Winchester, Ky., Jan. 18.—Thomas Goff, aged 88 years, is dead. His twin brother John survives him. They were the oldest twins in the state.

Asking That He Be Rewarded.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Capt. John R. Jeffers, who was acting quartermaster of volunteers, has been recommended for brevet for gallant and distinguished service by Gen. Marcus P. Milliken. A letter addressed to Quartermaster Gen. Ludington.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

IN Louisville & Nashville RAILROAD.

Leaves	MAINTVILLE DIVISION	Arrives
6:00 a. m.	Mayville	7:00 a. m.
11:00 p. m.	Mayville	6:00 p. m.
All trains daily except Sunday.		

ARRIVALS AT MAINTVILLE.

From	Time
East	No. 10, 10:00 a. m.
West	No. 11, 1:00 p. m.
East	No. 12, 3:00 p. m.
West	No. 13, 6:00 p. m.
East	No. 14, 8:00 p. m.
West	No. 15, 10:00 p. m.
East	No. 16, 11:00 p. m.
West	No. 17, 12:00 a. m.

ROUTE

*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

FRANKFORT AND CINCINNATI RAILWAY.

Leaves	Frankfort	Arrives
6:00 a. m.	Frankfort	7:00 a. m.
11:00 p. m.	Frankfort	6:00 p. m.
6:00 a. m.	Cincinnati	7:00 a. m.
11:00 p. m.	Cincinnati	6:00 p. m.

VANDERBILT SYSTEM.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, AND COLUMBUS ROUTE.

Tickets on sale at the C. & W. agents on this route. Hours of departure are as follows:

Leaves	Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis	Arrives
6:00 a. m.	Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria	7:00 a. m.
11:00 p. m.	Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria	6:00 p. m.
6:00 a. m.	Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria	7:00 a. m.
11:00 p. m.	Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria	6:00 p. m.

ST. LOUIS AND INDIANAPOLIS ROUTE.

*Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

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ST. LOUIS AND INDIANAPOLIS ROUTE.

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in one district to offer a special discount per cent. to the retailer, who would handle the American Tobacco Company's line of tobacco. In another district he offered to sell only to those who would buy his goods exclusively.

It is what we, as well as the Trusts, call "bribe," and so it is; and I have no comment to make on this score, for human nature is human nature, but, with such a word, what would such a mighty corporation, if given entire control of the raw tobacco, not do? They would not only say who should make the finished product and the profit be theirs, but would give us a price fixed by themselves for our great product. Our only hope is to do all in our power to maintain the open auction market, and thereby give you the consumer the greatest commodity, to buy their tobacco in these markets, giving us the benefit of a free and fair competition.

